of the sugar planters of Louisiana below this point, and of those of Texas and Florida. Wr.
assert what we know. The opinion is not
only general, but unnanimous, that without
Cuba all will be lost—with her, better times will come, and the labor of the husbandman

receive adequate reward.

"The reasons for this conclusion are irresistible. Stop the slave trade, and you have the best tariff for the protection of your sugar human ingenuity can devise. With Cuba in our possession, this will be done—never without such possession. We will then have command of the sugar markets of the world, and the Govent can dictate such terms, in framing reciprocal duties with foreign Governments, as will place us by the side of the grain-grower and pork-raiser of the West."

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1854.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS. Is not this a good time to secure new subscribers to the Era and similar papers? By disseminating thorough Anti-Slavery principles among the masser, now aroused against the Slave Power, by the Nebraska outrage, shall we not perpetuate their Anti-Slavery feelings, and make their present healthful

THE AGENCY OF THE ERA IN BOSTON

movement, a permanent one?

Having received such explanation as we deem sufficient, we hereby authorize Mr. GEO. W. LIGHT to act again as agent for the National Era in Boston and its neighborhood. Subscriptions will be received for a year, or six months, payable always in advance, according to our terms. The paper will be forwarded, as usual, by mail.

HERBERT'S STORY, AT LAST.

This week we commence the publication, from the beginning, of Herbert's long-coming manuscript in hand.

Leonard Wran is still absent. The instalment due, was probably sent by the Arctic, now nineteen days out, and not yet heard from.

RIGHTS OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS-" KNOW

When first the foreign population in this country became so large that it could be used in political contests, demagegues and partizans began to ply their arts to make it subservient to party or personal ends. The Den ocrat vaunted his superior regard for the rights of naturalized citizens, and the Whig, not to be outdone, spoke to them in flattering words. In one place, the Germans, in another, the Irish. became the objects of special attention and regard. They were addressed as distinct classes it was assumed that they had interests and claims separate from those of other citizens: their prejudices were appealed to; their pride was fostered, and they were taught to feel that by maintaining a distinct political existence. they secured consideration and influence. In this way were ideas of nationality and feelings of clanship among our naturalized citizens

the foreign element was strongest, the spirit of the native-born citiz was alarmed and irritated, and some of them formed a political comlatter, to serve personal or party purposes, had fostered foreign combinations; the former got up native combinations in opposition.

But, this policy only aggravated the mischief. It failed to command the approbation of the majority of native-born citizens, while its direct tendency was to intensify the spirit of clanship among our naturalized citizens, and deepen the feeling of separate interests.

tice its arts; each of the old Parties pretended to special friendship for the poor immigrants, to them : ambitious leaders of the naturalized population saw that by maintaining distinct own schemes of personal advancement: and some of them began to imagine that they

The mischief was soon aggravated by the intrusion of a religious element. Archbishop the task first of excluding the Bible from the our Common School system, by substituting the trust, emolument, or honor, under our Goved by separate appropriations from the State, if the accomplishment of this task, they relied chiefly upon the Irish Catholics, and hence they bent all their efforts to prevent the fusion disgrace of our politics, this war against the Common School system was favored in some of who pretended to think the reading of the Bible in the Public Schools a violation of the rights of conscience of our Catholic fellow-citizens, when they knew that all pretext for such at Rome, is a foreign Power or Authority. It be involved in entanglements which may tempt

the effect of his teachings, still further minisnot an American citizen, and the Law should
tered to the sentiment of Irish nationality. The
deprive him of the rights, should he bear the
clesiastical supremacy in civil affairs. Catholics, especially the Irish Catholics, were name. Catholics, especially the Irish Catholics, were name.

put on their guard against German Red Re
But spiritual allegiance is a very different are got up, let them be met fairly and square-

demagoguism, has sprung into existence the new organization of the Know Nothings—an organization which has derived as much consequence from the sympathy of "outsiders" and loyal citizens, recognising their allegiance with its main object, as from the activity of its to the civil authority, and the duty of obedi-

It is unfair to attempt to identify the new civil office, therefore, because they recognise Party with any political organization. It is the supremacy of the Church in matters of emposed of recruits from all Parties, and re- religious faith, is to persecute them for their garded with tolerance or favor by many who religion, to war upon the rights of conscience consider it merely temporary, and do not to institute a religious test in politics. ose to connect themselves with it. Some Of course we can favor no such policy. It think it may succeed in abating the mischiefs is unreasonable, anti-American, inco resulting in certain localities from alien com- with the rights of conscience, and its tenden binations or Jesuitical intermeddling, and put cy is, to produce dangerous collisions, or coran end to that demagoguism which has given rupt coalitions, between the Civil Power and birth to these evils: some hope that it may owerfully concur with other causes in breaking up old political Parties: some regard with it is the extravagant and odious dogmas of great complacency its effective opposition to the Administration, charged with pandering to foreign and Catholic influences.

the Spiritual.

we have just condemned.

unced in the resolutions.

brethren, and say, We will hold all the offices,

and you shall hold none? They have the same

nterest in the welfare and destinies of the

country that we have. What right have we to

deprive them of their just influence over them?

"Equal and exact justice to all, is the princi-

ple of Democracy." A man born in Germany

has been living here a score of years, has mar-

ried, raised a family, accumulated property, has

no earthly interests not invested on American

decency ?

It has spread into all the States, but is most active in the cities. It boasts of its numerous nunicipal victories, claims to hold the balance of power in several of the States, and in some oposes to nominate independent candidates. In some places, if the public is not misinformed, scheming politicians have joined the new order for the purpose of advancing their own interests, or making it auxiliary to other parties with which they are connected.

On the subject of Slavery, we presume it has o creed or policy. In Massachusetts and New York "they say" that it is Anti-Nebraska in its feelings and yet in New York its action has not confirmed this representation; and we suppose it will hardly be claimed that the Know Nothings who carried the elections in Norfolk, Va., Memphis, Tenn., and voted against Mr. Benton in St. Louis, were any other than proslavery men. In this city, a few Anti-Slavery men may belong to the organization, but the majority are pro-slavery. The National organ, story. It will be seen that the few chapters which is to be started here in November, adopts we republished have been revised, and, in substantially the Baltimore platform in relasome respects, changed, and that the title is tion to Slavery, pledging resistance to the also modified. We shall proceed with the agitation of the question, and the editor, Mr. publication till completed, having all the Vespasian Ellis a native of Vermont, but long resident in the South, is a slaveholder and pro-elavery man.

The readers of the National Era can hardy doubt our position in regard to this new or-

despotic countries, where the People are de- of trust, influence, or emolument, while I prived of their liberties, secreey in their politi- claim for myself the right of candidateship for pal movements is generally a necessity; but a different policy becomes a People who can neet freely together, petition, remonstrate, disss, vote, govern themselves. What they purse and do, if honest, need not be hidden. the evils against which it is directed. It The more publicity, the better-the greater will naturally foster prejudice among aliens, he responsibility, the more wholesome the re- make them feel as if strangers in a strange straint on individuals, the fewer the chances for country, keep them in an attitude of antagoprruption or imposture. We see no necessity nism to the country, drive them to cherish any secret order of politicians in this coun- their nationality in opposition to Americantry: we do see much danger in it. Their object ism, and provoke bitter, profitless, dangerous may be a good one, but exempt from just re- struggles between different races. What secusponsibility to Public Opinion, the constant rity would there be in war, with millions of entation is to resort to the most corrupt prac-

Again; it is said, we know not with what Republic which, while availing itself of their truth, that every adherent is sworn to obey capacities of production, had excluded them in all probability will be under the control of We are satisfied with the policy pursued

are, the prolongation of the period of Naturalization to twenty-one years, and the excluof all persons of foreign birth, or of the Catho- persons of foreign birth among us, there is no lie faith. If we misrepresent the Know Noth- people in the Old World, however ancient ngs, in this respect, we shall be thankful to however fixed in its habits, so homogeneous any friend who will correct us. The most au. as the American People. Could this have at the imposing meeting of Know Nothings and Native Americans, held in this city on the 27th ult. It resolved as follows:

"Whereas we believe in the competency, Resolved. That we will not vote for nor Common Schools, and then of breaking down sist in elevating foreigners by birth to offices of

zens who recognise or hold themselves under any allegiance whatever, to any foreign prince, potentate, power, or authority.
"Resolved, That the naturalization laws ought to be totally repealed or materially al-tered, and the term of residence before admis-

sion to the rights of citizenship be extended to As we understand it, their first resolution virtually proscribes the whole body of our the States by native demagoguism. There were | Catholic fellow-citizens-for all are to be exnot wanting Whig politicians in New York, cluded from office, who hold themselves under any allegiance whatsoever, to any foreign

prince, potentate, power, or authority.

tion, have split.

The Catholic Church, with its visible head a charge could have been taken away, by not claims infallibility in all matters of religious requiring any child to attend at prayers or faith, and requires spiritual allegiance from Is it right, now, when under the provocation of reading, unless permitted to do so by his pa- all its members—in other words, obedience to the late Nebraska outrage, the North is sharents. In other States, Democratic politicians its authority in spiritual affairs. American king itself from its lethargy, old parties are were found mean enough to beg for Irish Cath- Catholics generally yield such obedience, while breaking up, and a new party of Freedom, olic votes, by declaring themselves in favor of they deny that the Church claims their allegi- which promises to unite the political elements the system of separate denominational schools. ance in civil affairs, and assert, that were of the free States for the redemption of the While this struggle was going on, Kossuth such a claim made, they would repudiate it. Government from the Slave Power, is beginlanded on our shores, and, whatever else may Now, should the Church of Rome set up such ning to emerge from the political chaos, is it be said of his visit, it must be admitted that a pretension practically—as some of the Jesuit right for them to aid in thrusting another dishis action tended to foster a policy among our papers in this country have seemed to put forth tracting question of less moment before the naturalized Germans, not favorable to their in its behalf-of a right to the allegiance of its People, another element of discord and difusion with the native population. He appealed members in civil affairs, it would be not only vision in the free States? to them as Germans, rather than American the right, but the duty of this country, to ex- No one, we think will misunderstand our citizens, as interested rather in the affairs of clude from any office of trust, profit, or influ-Furope than of the United States. He called ence, aye, even from the rights of citizenship, we are no less hostile to combinations among upon them, as a distinct political class, to give every person recognising such a pretension, naturalized voters. We oppose the political an independent support to one or the other of the Parties, just as it might stand affected on man can serve two masters. If a man recognising the process of the proscription of Catholics, but we are no less hostile to all political combinations, under jesuthe question of intervention in foreign affairs. nise allegiance to the Queen of England, he itical instigation, against our Common School While his course was calculated to keep up cannot become an American citizen; and if System, or for any political purpose whatsoever. the sentiment of German nationality, the interposition of Archbishop Hughes to counteract litical allegiance to the Catholic Church, he is in politics, but we are no less hostile to the

onblicanism and Infidelity, taught to distrust affair. As a Protestant, we maintain and exthe liberal movements of Europe, to withhold ercise the right of private judgment. We acall sympathy from the Cause of Revolution, knowledge no title in any man or set of men, local or transient evils be attempted to be and take sides with the Despotism of Austria, Pope, Council, Assembly, or Conference, to corrected by a permanent, national organizain its attempts to crush out the spirit of liberty prescribe to us in matters of religious faith or tion, founded upon principles and pursuing a in Italy and Central Europe. The most ultra duty. The Bible is our sole rule of faith and policy more in harmony with the evils to be nes in regard to despotism and priestly practice—the Bible, interpreted by our own domination were put forth in the columns of the judgment, aided by such lights as we can corrected, than with the institutions and inter-Jesuit press; and the effect was twofold: the command. But this liberty is not claimed by Irish Cathelies became more and more a pecu- all. Presbyterians and Episcopalians attach an isolated people, and an intolerant much weight to creeds and confessions of faith, prescribed by their wise and learned Assemting Americans. liar and an isolated people, and an intolerant much weight to creeds and confessions of faith, blies, and hold themselves in these respects in

AN ABOLITIONIST DEFINED.

What is an Abolitionist? Cannot the Publie agree upon a fixed definition of the word. so as to preclude all embarrassment and misunderstanding? In the Choetaw Nation an ence to its behests. To exclude them from Abelitionist is defined to be, one who teaches slaves, or permits them to sit at meals with nim-the only legal definition of the word we have ever known. But in the pulpit, on the stump, in Conventions, in Congress, and in the mns of the newspaper press, it means anything, or everything, according to circumstan ces. An Abolitionist "is one who goes for amalgamation, for running off slaves, and for outting the throats of the slaveholders." An Abolitionist is one "who would turn all the slaves loose at once." An Abolitionist is one But let not American Catholics forget that who writes, epeaks, thinks, or feels, against Slavery." An Abolitionist is one "who goes such papers as the New York Freeman's Jouragainst the rights of the States and the guarnal, and the Boston Pilot, and such teachings itees of the Constitution, and would interas those of Brownson, which have provoked in fere with Slavery in the States." An Abolia great degree the prescriptive policy which would prevent its extension to free territory." The policy in relation to foreign immigrants So run the definitions, sometimes so narrow, as and citizens of foreign birth, proposed by the to include nobody, sometimes so broad, as to resolutions, is uncalled-for, unjust, and impoliembrace everybody. Mr. Torrey was an Abotic. We know there are some evils attending tionist, because he was in the habit of runthe rapid influx of so many foreigners in our ning slaves off to the free States. Mr. Garricountry; but, after all, they are limited in exson is an Abolitionist, because, while he denics tent and in duration, and do not touch the that the Constitution confers any power on robust vitality of the nation. Certainly they Congress to abolish Slavery in the States, he are not so wide spread and terrible as to justify hates Slavery so intensely, that he advocates the a policy so crushingly proscriptive as that andissolution of the American Union. Mr. Smith is an Abolitionist, because, while advocating We said it was unjust. And is it not un the American Union, he holds that Congres ust, to close up all the avenues of preferment has the right to interfere with Slavery in the to men who have domiciliated themselves States. Mr. Chase is an Abolitionist, because, among us, and invested here their all, of labor, although he holds that Congress has no right talent, enterprise, and aspirations? They hapto abolish Slavery in the States, it has a right pened to be born in one part of God's earth, and is bound to prohibit it within the excluwe, in another. In the Providence of God, we sive jurisdiction of the Federal Government. are all thrown together, to develop a new General Case is an Abolitionist, because, while world. Who gives us authority to turn upon our ubmitting to every demand the Slave Power

extend, and perpetuate it. soil. But I make him ineligible to any office These remarks are suggested by an attempt f the New York Daily Times to vindicate the Whigs of New York against the charge of all! Is this Democracy, is this justice, is it Abolitionism; and by a paragraph in the National Intelligencer, defining the position of Nor is it sound policy. Such proscription Senator Sumner. The Times says: will not abate, but exaggerate ultimately

makes upon him, and denying the right of Con-

gress to interfere against Slavery anywhere

within Federal or State jurisdiction, he re-

gards Slavery as an evil, and thinks it cannot

exist anywhere, except by positive law. In a

word, every man is an Abolitionist, who does

not believe that Slavery is the most blessed of

all human institutions, and that the great mis-

ion of the American Union is to protect, foster,

"There is nothing whatever, in the position the Whig party in this State, to warrant such an imputation. The Whigs of New York stand now, as they have always stood, firmly and faithfully by the Compromises of the Constitution on the subject of Slavery. They recognise the right of every State to maintain or bolish Slavery, just as it may see fit; nor is there the slightest pretext for saying that they would justify or countenance for a moment any interference, on the part of the General Government, with that right, or with its inde-

aliens on our soil, leagued together by a comnendent exercise." mon hate and a common interest, against a According to the Times, an Abolitionist i one who goes against the Compromises of the Constitution, and is in favor of the interference the decision of a majority, and this majority from the most honorable rights of citizenship? of the Federal Government to abolish Slavery in the States. It is rather odd, that this defithe statement, for we know not how else to ac. gration and naturalization. It is a just, liberal, class of Anti-Slavery men who concur with sount for the alleged efficiency of an organiza- wise, and beneficent policy. It has made foreign him, are in favor of Federal action to abolish ion which dispenses with the ordinary means | immigration subserve the highest good, with | Slavery in the States, but they deny that they party unity and success. If it be true, the least possible evil. The man of foreign go against any of the Compromises of the w can its adherents vindicate such a rule? birth who comes to our shores, is welcomed Constitution, for there are no Compromises, One of the dogmas which they war against is, as a man; after residence in the country they say, in that instrument, which give it any that which asserts a right in an ecclesiastical long enough to give assurance that he has sanction or protection. Mr. Garrison and the chosen it as his permanent home, and obtained small class of Anti-Slavery men he represents, by the individual consciences of its members; a reasonable knowledge of its language and inand yet, if report speak truth, they submit to stitutions, he becomes one of us, and under the in the States, but for State action to abolish this monstrous assumption in their political or- constant pressure of the physical circumstan- the Union. The great body of political Antices, political institutions, and moral influen- Slavery men who supported Martin Van ces around him, not suddenly or by coercion, Buren in 1848, and John P. Hale in 1852, this organization for the accomplishment of its he is insensibly Americanized. In this way, make no war on the Compromises of the Conbject, that we must seriously object. They although we are receiving accessions to our stitution, because, they say, they impose on population from abroad to the amount of hundreds of thousands every year, and although ity, and disclaim any purpose of interfering, sion from any office of trust, profit, or honor, at this time there are more than two million through the General Government, to abolish Slavery in the States. The New York Times

The Intelligencer is somewhat more precise. Somebody, with the characteristic courtesy of been, had the proscriptive policy announced the Pro-Slavery tribe, had stigmatized Charles by our Know Nothing friends, been adopted at the formation of this Government? Never. Abolitionist." This being brought to the no-Sumner, in its columns, as a "brazen-faced Finally, we object to this organization, because it ignores, or subordinates, the great for they are not in the habit of allowing the practical Question of this country, on the solu- language of vituperation, &c. They add:

tion of which, more than on that of any other. "Towards the Senator from Massachu depend its destinies-the Question of Slavery. such language could not be justified by any-Sometimes the organization may help the elecry man; but he is not an Abolitionist, in the tion of an Anti-Slavery man, sometimes preinderstood sense of the term. He has never vent it. If it aspire to a National existence proposed, and we presume it has never enter-ed into his head, to interfere with the relation and influence, it must take ground, pro or con. on this Question, or its adherents will be false which it has a lawful existence."

The Intelligencer then defines an Abolition-Slavery ground, what will its Anti-Slavery members do? Or if Anti-Slavery, what will with Slavery in the States and Territories within which it has a lawful existence." Is it cape the rock on which other organizations. aware that such a definition will relieve Gerssaying to ignore or subordinate this Quesrit Smith of the "imputation" of Abolitionism? Mr. Smith denies that Slavery has a Now, will earnest Anti-Slavery men place lawful existence anywhere-nay, that it is themselves in bondage to a Party which treats the Question of Human Rights as a minor conpossible to give it a lawful existence. He will f course disclaim being an Abolitionist, in by the Intelligencer. So will the editors of the Post and Tribune of New York, Chase, Sumner, Seward, Giddings, Wade, Hale, and the great majority of Anti-Slavery men, whether Whigs, Democrats, or Free-Soilers-for, while they all go against Slavery in the Territories belonging to the Union, they all deny that it has or can have any "lawful existence" therein. Try it again, Mr. Intelligencer.

The truth is, Abolitionism is a mere ray head and bloody bones, to frighten cowards. and all those respectable people who think more of appearances than reality. Every person who loves Liberty, and bates Slavery, and who is doing what he can in his sphere, honestly, without fraud, without vicvery and oppression in this country and throughout the world, is an Abolitionist; and if he is not, he is either a bad man, or one laboring under a fatal delusion.

future usefulness in all circles of our society.
On last Sunday evening he preached his farewell sermon, and on Tuesday morning last the clergy of this city waited upon him in a body, and presented to him their affectionate expres-sions of regard.

No class of people will miss the labors of this excellent pastor more than the colored people. During the past year he has organized, in connection with his church, a colored school, numbering some five or six hundred members, of all ages, and while ministering to their best interest. ering to their best intertive-born Americans.

Out of the elements of evil thus engendered, by native, naturalized, itinerant, and priestly in the series of the closing sentences of the people of Cumberland of the closing sentences of the naturalized, itinerant, and priestly in the series of deliars and in the several disappeared from Pittsburgh.

Nat. Intelligencer.

Profound political economy! In four years comforter but God, no hope but Heaven. Out we have received from California two hundred disappeared from Pittsburgh.

It must have cost the people of Cumberland of these simple materia's, however, the writer pamphlet, that our readers may judge of the millions of dollars and in the several disappeared from Pittsburgh.

Last Tuesday, State elections took place in Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania, and we shall be able to report the results next week. It is not improbable that they have been some what modified by the recent tactics of the Administration Party, the leaders of which, in disregard of all truth and fair dealing, at last boldly resolved to defend the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, as an Anti-Slavery measure. They first falsely averred that the Missouri Compromise legalized Slavery in all territory below 36 deg. 30 min.; then, that the Democrats, in repealing it, opened all United States territory to Freedom, below as well as above that line, inasmuch as Slavery cannot exist except by law, and the Nebraska Bill makes i impossible for Congress to enact such a law and, finally, they insisted that the Anti-Ne bracks candidates for Congress, pledged to repeal the Nebraska Bill, were in fact committed to the restoration of a Compromise which le tionist is one "who is opposed to Slavery, and galized Slavery in all territory below 36 deg 30 min. They thus assumed for the Admin istration candidates an Anti-Slavery position and charged upon their opponents a Pro-Slavery policy!

made in our paper last week, by a correspondent in Indiana, in relation to the Anti-Slavery appeals of Messrs. Pettit. Fitch, & Co. In a similar vein is the following, from the Chicago Times, the special organ of Senator Douglas. edited by a gentleman from this city:

"KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that Wil liams, Norton, Washburne, Archer, Blackwell, Woodworth, and the other Whig and Fusion candidates for Congress in Illinois, are in favor of re-establishing an arbitrary geographical line, south of which Slavery shall be legalized by Congress; while Richardson, Allen, Jack-son, McMurtry, Marshall, Harris, and Drake, the Democratic candidates for Congress, believe that Congress ought not to legisle the subject of Slavery, and are in favor of leaving the people of the new Territories perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. Choose BETWEEN THEM.

The same paper states, in another article that in every Congressional district where the Democratic party has made or will make nomination, there has been a full, fair, open manly declaration of principle. "They are fit says) uttorly opposed as individuals to Slavery Were the question of its existence or suppression a question in which, under the Constitu tion of their country, they had a right to de cide, they would cheerfully decide to set the captives free." &c.

The Detroit Free Press, the organ of General Cass, is still more explicit; its Anti-Slavery zeal is remarkable. Here is a sample of its indignation against the Pro-Slavery views of Mr. Howard, the Anti-Nebraska candidate! "Let it be known, then, that Mr. Howard is

in favor of repealing the Nebraska act. Let it be known that he is in favor of re-establish-ing a line south of which Slavery was and would CONTINUE TO BE legalized by Congress. Let it be known that he is in favor of despoiling the housands of settlers in Nebraska and Kansas

of their rights acquired under the present law We thank the Tribune for its announce We now know where Mr. Howard We can now drive the nail through him, and clinch it on the other side. He is favor of the old odious Missouri Compromise line-a line which the Anti-Slavery people of establishment up to the time Mr. Dixon, of Kentucky, proposed to repeal it. He is in fa-vor-for that would be the inevitable effect of re-establishing the line—of consigning at the Louisiana Territory lying south of 36 def. 30 min. to Slavery; and this territory is extersive enough for a half dezen States! "Mr. Howard must stand up to the niked

declaration that he is in favor of repealing the Nebraska act. When the Nebraska act is re pealed, the Missouri line will be reinstated l Slavery will be legalized south of it! "Mr. Stuart is opposed to the repeal of the Nebraska act. He does not believe that Congress has power to establish Slavery in the Territories, nor, of course, to prohibit it. The them the Nebraska act places it.'

We need hardly say that the single assump tion which gives plausibility to all such ap peals, vix: that Slavery was legalized by the Missouri Compromise in the territory south o 36 deg. 30 min., is UTTERLY FALSE. That Compromise simply provided that "Slavery and involuntary servitude should be forever prohibited in all that portion of Louisians Territory lying north of 36 deg. 30 min." leaving the territory below that parallel of latitude without any provision on the subject; in other words, without any Congressional provision against the existence or intrusion of Slaffry Mesars. Pierce, Cass, and Douglas, in repesting this Compromise, took away from the terri bry thing within our personal knowledge. In north of 36 deg. 30 min., the safeguard of a common with most of his countrymen of the Congressional prohibition of Slavery, and North, he is doubtless a thorough Anti-Slave- placed it in precisely the same condition in which the territory below that line stordwithout defence against the intrusion of Slavery Neither Slavery nor Liberty was established or protected by the Missouri Compromise in the territory below the line; but the Compromise did protect Liberty and prohibit Slavory in the territory above it. Cass and Douglas in repealing it, therefore, did not alter the condition of the former, but they did change the condition of the latter, by depriving it of its protection against Slavery. To restore the Compromise would be to restore the Slaveryprohibition in Kansas and Nebraska, witsout affecting in any way the legal condition of any other Territory of the United States.

to suppress the sale, by the small, of spirit and intoxicating liquors." It provides that form and after the first Monday of November 1 ext, tippling houses, or shops, shall be prohi ited in the city of Washington; and it shall no be lawful, after the first Monday in November, for any person or persons in any part of city of Washington to sell or barter any ? dy, rum, gin, whisky, or other spirituous liq tors, mixed or unmixed, wine, cordial, strong and lager beer, or cider, in quantities less then a pint; and every person or persons who hall sell or barter, as aforesaid, shall, on conviction ery offence, of twenty dollars, to be collected and applied as other fines due this corpora ion; and on failure to pay said fine, or of securing the payment of the same, the person or per-sons so offending shall be committed to the workhouse for a term of not less than seven

A wonderful bill! What are "tipfding nounce the departure from amongst us of the Rev. Clement M. Butler, D. D., who for the last careen record has held the relations of the last careen record has held the relationship to the last careen record has held the relationship to the last careen record record records and the last careen records and the last seven years has held the relationship of Rector to Trinity Church and congregation in the idea that they can be frightened off by a this city. Doctor Butler has been distinguished for his earnest and catholic labors, and much for a moderate capacity, but it could be bought at once, and put by for two or three calls-or it would answer for a club. The

CHIVALBY, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN.

and spirit between the slaveholding Chivalry of the present day and that of Europe in the middle ages. The latter was founded in the love of truth, of right, and of humanity. It originated in the crusades for the recovery of the Holy Sepulchre from the hands of the Satacens. "Superstition," says Gibbon, "mingled in every public and private action of life; in the holy wars, it sanctified the profession of arms: and the order of Chivalry was assimilated in its rights and privileges to the sacred orders of Priesthood." Several of the orders, we may add, in imitation of the clergy, took upon themselves the vow of chastity, and their nembers were as distinguished for the moral ourity of their lives as for generous devotion to the high and honorable objects of their associstion. "As the champion of God and the lalies," continues the same author, "he devoted himself to speak the truth; to maintain the right; to protect the distressed; to practice courtesy, a virtue less familiar to the ancients to pursue the infidels; to despise the alluraments of ease and safety; and to vindicate, in every perilous adventure, the honor of his We laugh at the folly or superstition which

rompted the knight-errant to issue forth in search of adventures, clothed in a coat of mail, with helmet and greaves, sword and buckler but our laughter is turned into a smile of benevolent pleasure, when we reflect that they were actuated by a high sense of duty and honor: and that the rude barbarism of the times gave to their profession a character of practical utility, rather than one of heroic folly. They to a great extent supplied the infficiency of Government, in the protection of the weak, the prevention of wrong, and the ounishment of crimes; and their example of bstemious virtue, of honor and generosity, ould not be without the happiest effects upon the minds of men in a rude age. A true knight must not only be without fear, but without reproach-not merely courageous, but honorable, generous, humane, disinterested, and of stainess morals.

Such was the Chivalry of the dark ages; and we need not say that it differs in everything from that which bears its name in this country. The only affinity which modern Chivalry an claim with the ancient, is evinced by the practice of duelling, which, in fact, was the nost criminal incident of the latter, while it is the characteristic and the sine qua non of the former. But, even in this heritage of barbaism, there is a marked degeneracy in the modern pretenders to knightly honors. modern duellist is little better than an outlaw and cut-throat, and oftener than otherwise his character corresponds to what those terms

We have said that the practice of duelling s the only point of resemblance between the ancient and modern orders of Chivalry : but ancient and modern orders of Chivalry; but
Stringent was rending our parish by urging
there is still another. We have our modern
order of knights-errant, who go forth in search
up the Plush street church by a course of lecof adventures; but we regret to say that they are of a different character from those which fired the ambition of the barbarous lords of hatred of wrong and oppression, nerves the ed in various ways. Old Mr. Sharkey, who,

The knight of vore rode forth from his castle, on his palfrey, accompanied by his faithful squire leading his charger, and followed by his archers and men-at-arms. Our negro-catching knight, armed with hand-cuffs and revolvers, is followed in his adventures by a complement of bloodhounds, and by men as bloody and as eruel. His exploits have not yet become the staple of Southern literature, but they abound with incidents of deep interest, and some future Scott will invest them with the charm of romance. Unfortunately, they at present have too much of stern reality about them to awaken any but emotions of disgust and horror. a look of most indignant scorn, and then, as i

arousals of the negro traders and negro catch. over the page in silence. ers, by expressions of a brutal satisfaction which would disgrace a band of savages at a beastly wretch who can avouch the most cruel deed is honored and envied as a hero. Such is ome when they will make a different figure in the literature of the country.

We find a recent exploit of negro catching a newspaper of the Old Dominion, of a rather mild type, but which it would be unjust to the hero to pass by unnoticed: G. A Desperate Negro.-The Petersburg Express gives the following account of the doings of a negro; who, after indulging in a propensi-ty for hog-stealing, had betaken himself to reirement and seclusion, or, in other words, made tracks for parts unknown:

driving out in a buggy to spend the day at Mr. Edward howlett's, in Chesterfield, and while trotting quietly along, Mr. Hare came suddenly in view of a dingy face and figure, which he fancied he had already had cause to remember. It proved to be John, the pork fancier. Mr. Hare ordered the fellow to stop, and go with him immediately; at this, the ne-gro demuried, and started to run. Mr. Hare then jumped out of his buggy, leaving the rein with his wife, and started off in pursuit of the with his wife, and started off in pursuit of the slave, who, seeing Mr. Hare gaining on him, pulled out a fearful, glittering, spring dirk knife, with which he seemed resolved to do or die. As Mr. Hare had no weapon, he, with fortunate presence of mind, picked up a chance negro. The fellow John made a rush with the knife, and, after a little scuffle, received a second blow from the stake, which tumbled him. He soon, however, rose to renew the attack, when Mr. Hare fetched him such a the fellow's head into the sand, face down-wards, with the dirk knife still tight in his

noon, according to invitation.

"Towards evening they returned to Petersburgh, with the black fellow tied behind and trotting close up to the buggy, and when com-ing round the turn, not far from Pocahontas bridge, the negro managed to sever his cords, break loose, and rushed for the river, across which, he boldly swam. But it was no go, for posite bank, who very adroitly runaway as he emerged from the stream; he was again bound and placed in the cell of our part for notoricty, till he receives judgment and punishment for the theft and other despe-

millions of dollars, and, in the same time, eight has produced an artless and impressive narra-

hundred millions worth of goods from abroad! tive, pure in its teachings, and evincing a pice Whence does the Intelligencer derive its statis- acquaintance with the ways and workings of There is a marked dissimilarity in character ties? What would the Intelligencer have us the human heart. The conversational portion do with the gold? Eat, drink, and wear it? often piquant and graceful, is made to embody If California produced nothing but gold, she ideas, rather than to illustrate characte could give nothing but that precious metal in There are passages in it of exquisite pathos exchange for flour and broadcloth; and how especially where the patient, trusting, solf-sacdreadfully the balance of trade, according to rifleing, long-suffering Ellen appears before as the old dogma, would be against her!

LITERARY NOTICES.

RECORDS OF BUBBLETON PARISH; or, Papers from the Experience of an American Minister. Boston Tempkins, Mussey, & Co. For sale by R. Farn

ham. Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C. We have seldom been more interested in any ook than in this. It contains passages from the experience of a young and hopeful minister, honest, well endowed, but inexperienced, whose first call was to a fashionable Church, controlled by a wealthy Conservatism but at the same time troubled by a reckless Radicalism. On the one side stands brother Peppery, fiercely eyeing him askance, and deincing him as a time-server, if he detect any indication of the wisdom of the serpent on the other is brother Fiscal, smooth, sleek and respectable, who bristles up at a direct application of Christian truth, as if it were an ffensive personality.

ravagant, in the book. The author writes in clear, vigorous style, utters a great deal of truth in a piquant way, is often witty and satirical, but rarely, if ever, ill-natured. One of the prominent characters in the vol

ame is Mr. Arlington, a calm, dignified, urbane personage, wealthy, worldly, and conservative. The poor young minister, under a controlling sense of duty, had expostulated with brother Fiscal, a highly respectable liquor-dealer, on the mischiefs resulting from the tippling he encouraged. The next Sunday, brother Fiscal's pew was empty-it was rumored that he had gone to Plush street church, to take comfort inder the ministrations of the Rev. Mr. Downy The parish was disturbed-the absent brother was a moneyed member, and Mr. Arlington did not like to lose him. The young minister therefore found it necessary to preach a sermon suitable to the occasion, taking for his text the words, "Am I therefore become your enemy because I tell you the truth?" He spoke plainly, truthfully, and produced of course a sensation. Mr. Arlington was rather amazed, but continued tranquil. With a bland smile, he invited the young minister to take tea with him. He was full of kindness: his courtesy was impressive; but at last, indirectly and most insinuatingly he approached the matter which lay near his heart-the true method of preaching the gospel, so as to avoid displeasing anybody. After a skirmishing conversation, at last Mr. Arlington became a little more explicit. "You remember," continued Mr. Arlington,

addressing his daughter, "that while Brothe tures on the Depravity and Doom of Babylon. Never were heard in Bubbleton such popular discourses. Everybody praised them. those whom nobody suspected of having any preacher with a superb set of silver. And Ja-cob Bonus, hard as he is said to use his tenants, presented the pastor's wife with a splendid grew so compact and popular, that the income of the Plush street church was enlarged the value of five hundred dollars. Thus, while our minister run himself out, and brought his pardiscretion and knowledge of his people's wants, run a successful and honorable career, and extended his influence even to those not common ly reckoned Christians."

Miss Arlington's face had been bent over clusion, she raised it for an instant, exhibiting At present such events are celebrated at the unwilling to trust her voice, bowed her head

Yet I am told," pursued Mr. Arlington, "that Mr. Downy's discourses were calculated which would disgrace a band of savages at a to exert a powerful influence against sin, in all war dance. The most obscene and cruel jests its forms. He is said to have denounced the are received with ringing laughter, and the wickedness of the Sabylonians in terms really knows, includes all that is known at the present day; so that, in point of fact, he denoun the celebrity which these deeds enjoy at the present day; but there is another side to the only to aim at those of the ancients. Young picture, and we cannot doubt that the day will | Cyrus Thistleblow says, that the impassione manner with which the preacher exposed and execrated the abominations of Babylon, reminded him of Macready, in his most powerful passages; and he gives it as his opinion, that young men of fashion enjoy a lecture at the Plush street church, nearly as well as they do a tragedy at the Federal street Theatre. The comparison shows that they must regard the lecture as a very solemn thing, notwith-standing it does not drive them from the church, provoked and indignant at the rudeness of the oreacher. But you seem uncommonly thought-ul, Louisa; and you, also, Brother Cheeter." 'I was endeavoring to calculate," said Miss

Arlington, "how many centuries must elapse after the destruction of Bubbleton, before its sins would become a proper subject of pulpit As for myself, I thought it best not to reveal the subject of my thought, lest it might be deemed rude. Such a revelation of opinion, moreover, was not to be heard every day, and I did not like to interrupt it by an expression of disapproval that I saw would be fruit-less, in a case of such hardened and perverse

Mr. Arlington saw the wit of his daughter's observation, and was proud enough of that to pardon the shock it gave his naked sophistry. He continued, therefore, with incredible seren

denounce sin, if he will but consult prudence and the natural feelings of his hearers. Thus Brother Chester, you might give us a few discourses on the crimes of the Antediluvians, or attack, when Mr. Hare fetched him such a touch on the back of the cranium that drove the fellow's head into the sand, face down-wards with the dirk knife still tight in his wards, with the dirk knife still tight in his grasp. Before he could recover, Mr. Hare tied him, fastened him behind his buggy, and drove on to make his visit and to spend the afternoon, according to invitation.

denounce all the transgressions forbidden in the Decalogue, which, as you will admit, would be most thorough moral preaching. I have little doubt that a course of lectures on some such topic would prove immensely popular, as they would gratify a certain historical taste

ted people.' We should like to give, per contra, some of

LIFE'S LESSON. A Tale. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor, Pa. avenue, Washington, D. C.

This is a singular production—a tale without a plot, without any surprises, mysteries, or framatic passages, and with no more incident than falls to the lot of human beings gendent than falls to the lot of human beings generally and yet of fascinating interest. We are introduced to a respectable Virginia family, in reduced circumstances—father, mother, two daughters, and a ward, a young man about their age. This family is the centre of a circle of agreeable, intelligent people. In due time, the foreign goods. These goods are forced into market and mostly consumed, from year to year, leaving us nothing to show for the two hundred millions of gold received from California. It is an inevitable result of our present commercial system, than which nothing stands more in need of reform.

Intelligence of the lot of human beings generally, and yet of fascinating interest. We are introduced to a respectable Virginia family, in reduced circumstances—father, mother, two daughters, and a ward, a young man about their age. This family is the centre of a circle of agreeable, intelligent people. In due time, the father dies, then the mother; the younger sister marries, and becomes the centre of another circle; the older sister and the ward make a match; the visiters, one by one, marry; all do well, except the most worthy of all, Ellen, the older daughter, whose brilliant husband becomes a drunkard, dies a drunkard's death, and for this purcee. So the early Colonists felt, so they acted, and for this appeal to the world in the Declaration of Interest. The special purchase in the present story to the world in the Declaration of Interest. The special purchase is a purchase and a freed to the world in the Declaration of Interest. The special purchase is a purchase of a circle of agreeable, intelligent people. In due time, the father dies, then the mother; the younger and a free to all tyranny and oppression—to Slavery—and a friend to Liberty. These are undoubted facts, though deeper-seated principles still might also have been stated as joined with them, or lying at their basis. This element of German antagonism to Slavery is too important to be overlooked in the present strugerally, and yet of fascinating interest. secomes a drunkard, dies a drunkard's deati Nat. Intelligencer. and leaves the heart-broken widow with no gle.

The book comes forth snonymously, but it is said to be the first published production of Miss Mary Thomas, of Cincinnati, a sister of the well-known author of "Clinton Bradshaw

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE for Septem ber. New York: Leonard Scott & Co. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

There are two highly instructive articles in this number-"The Coming Fortunes of our Colonies in the Pacific," and "The Spanish Revolution." One or two of its literary articles have a rich flavor about them. Mrs. Stowe's new book, "Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands" is the subject of a long, rambling, and slashing review. One of the chief complaints of the reviewer is, that Mrs. Stowe, when in Great Britain, consorted with Peace Advocates, Dissenters, Quakers, and straight-laced Reformers and obtained very little insight into the real life of England and Scotland. It is quite probable, that had she penetrated into the arcans of what Blackwood calls "the real life her "Memories" might have been more interesting, but scarcely so "sunny" and flattering

THE FEMALE PROSE WRITERS OF AMERICA. With Portraits, Biographical Notices, and Specimens of their Writings. By John S. Hart, L. L. D. New edition, revised and enlarged. Philadelphia: E H. Butler & Co. For sale by Franck Taylor, Penn av. Washington D.C.

A volume of five hundred and thirty-five pages, beautifully printed, illustrated and bound, containing, among many names distin guished in American literature, some whose first and only distinction is, being bound up within the lids of this elegant book. The in dustrious editor has done his work gallantly and deserves well of womankind. His busin was to show up the greater and the lesser lights just as they shine, and it takes all sorts of stars and little twinklers to make up the spangled heavens."

PRESERVATION OF HEALTH AND PREVENTION OF DISHASE, By B. N. Cummings, M. D. New York D. Appleton & Co. For sale by R. Farnham Washington, D. C.

There is nothing new in this volume, but it is sound and practical. Medical science has done more for the prevention than the cure of disease, and, for this reason, the more these treatises on the Preservation of Health are multiplied and read, the better. The People generally, if they knew as much about preventing disease as the Doctors, would be able to do with as little physic as those learned gentle AMERIKA AND DIE EKLAVEREI, (America and Sta-

very) By Julius C. Overbauer. New York This is a pamphlet of 32 870 pages in the

German language, which we notice as an indi-

cation of the state of feeling on the great

question of human liberty which prevails among our German population. It contains Europe seven centuries ago. No Quixotic interest in religion, commended them in the sympathy with injured innocence, no indignant highest terms. Mr. Downy was compliment a clear statement of facts, tracing up the history of the diverse action and public sentiment which is regarded but as the embodying of principles existing long pravious, in reference to the oppression of the mother country, the author cites the memerable paragraph penned by Jefferson, in which he so protested against the action of the King of Great Britain in fatening the slave trade on the Colonies, and which was excluded from the Declaration of Independence in consequence of the unwillingin the same. He thus asserts that even then the action of these States was adverse to Freedom in its broad sense, and-but that the revolted Colonies, in their perilous struggle with the mother country, could not afford to sacrifice their unity of resistance to even so just a principle, this very principle, by being set forth broadly before the world in that immortal instrument, would have forever put an end speedily to Slavery in this country. Yet the feelings of these patriots, he says, were all adverse to Slavery; and, as a proof of it, recurs to the Ordinance of 1787, the effect of which he traces in the formation of the free States of the West and Northwest, and their growing prosperity. He views, too, the Fugitive Slave case, an extreme one engrafted on it, and not indicative of its spirit, which was all for Freedom. In this point of view he quotes the act abolishing the slave trade, and boldly maintains, that had nothing unexpected occurred to change the face of affairs, the death blow was struck at Slavery, and the views of the founders of the Republic would have been realized. But the increased value given to cotton. the purchase of Louisiana, and similar causes. on, in spite of the stand taken by the Missouri Compromise, till the acquisition of Texas. the war with Mexico, the Compromise, and finally the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. known as the Nebraska and Kansas Bill, have brought things to where they are, and roused the feeling, that now a stand must be taken for liberty, stronger than any since the outset. We have sketched this statement, in sub

stance, of the author's mode of treating his subject, for the benefit of those of our readers who cannot avail themselves of his pages in the original language. Our German population will, by hundreds and thousands, we trust, read it in the author's own clear words. It is calmly written, without vituperation, but on this account is the more forcible, as it shows the man of decision, that he feels confident of the truth of his cause, and doubts not of success in rousing the sympathetic beat of the heart of his countrymen. We doubt if even the strongest friend of the Nebraska bill, or of Slavery, if he is ready to look candidly at our anthor's statement, can feel that he has not dealt honorably with those whose favorite theories he opposes. If they feel pressed by the sayings of brother Peppery, but have not German public among us, it is because the the effect of the pamphlet on the minds of the array of facts is too strong for them. At the outset he says that a people suffering under despotism will bear long their yoke, because of the diffigulties and inconveniences to which escape from it subjects them, and hence that once relieved, they will be the more careful to guard against any approach to it, and set guards all around for this purpose. So the